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## THE DAILY NEWS.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1882.

THE star route verdict exercises a moral  
compulsion for another trial. As Mr. Ker,  
one of government counsel, says: "The  
government can not stop now with the  
conviction of two minor offenders, allowing  
the principals to get off scot free."

THE fact of the Egyptian business seems  
to be that if the British are not careful  
they will be most beautifully "kicked."  
Remarks about "Bull Run" and northern  
shop-keepers are now in order. That the  
British will ultimately triumph is not to  
be doubted, but that they have found no  
mean enemy, who is treating them to a  
succession of surprises, is apparent.

MR. GEO. JACOB HOLYOKE, a gentleman  
whom the Indiana bureau of statistics or  
the state board of agriculture, or at all  
events somebody, should "capture" as it  
were. He is a learned Englishman who  
has been in America before. He is in this  
country now, under the auspices of Mr.  
Gladstone to prepare an "Emigrants' Guide  
Book," wherein those desiring to leave  
Great Britain and Ireland for America can  
find trustworthy information as to the  
favorable localities to settle in. The  
English government pays his expenses. Mr.  
Holyoke should be duly "impressed"  
with Indiana.

INGERSOLL'S "Plumed Knight," like  
Henry at Irvy, has made his plume the  
mark of a victorious charge, followed by a  
republican host of such strength of num-  
bers and organization as crushed the "com-  
bination of weaknesses" opposed to it as a  
locomotive would crush a crate of crock-  
ery. Maine is solidly republican now,  
gaining every state officer and four con-  
gressmen. Blaine is credited with the  
power that stirred so vigorous a campaign,  
and it is only fair to say that it is just like  
him. He is that sort of a man. And the  
democrats have never a word to say. The  
Sentinel's face is set resolutely towards  
Maine's brewery, exactly in the other  
direction, and it knows nothing of the way  
"Maine went," as the old whig song of '40  
said, "h-l bent." It must be a little  
discouraging to the "boycotting"  
movement here, and if a like result  
is seen in November, the men who have  
undertaken to maintain their notions of  
legislation by taboos the business and  
social position of every body else, will  
have nobody to thank for it but them-  
selves. Maine will help the fight in Kansas,  
we take it, and Governor St. John seems  
likely to need it with liquor, democracy,  
greenbackism and dissatisfied republi-  
canism, all combining against him. In  
the meanwhile the ingenious gentleman  
who forecast the next congress and  
gave the democrats a very handsome  
working majority—some forty, probably—  
will have to revise his prophecy and take  
off eight for Maine, four that the demo-  
crats have lost, and four that the republi-  
cans have gained. A prophecy that has

twenty per cent. knocked out of it the  
first lick, is not likely to amount to  
much.

It is a scapegoat verdict and properly  
excites the surprise reported of it. Two-  
thirds of the jury voting steadily for con-  
viction all along the line, only gives a  
queerer look to the concurrence of the  
other third in the guilt of the small  
rogues, while the big rascals are let go  
scot free. A verdict which fastens the  
guilt of conspiracy, as not to include  
Brady, "the master key," as the court called  
him, is an absurdity, and although it  
may be a hard saying we do not doubt the  
popular expression will be that the jury  
fixers "got in their work." Mr. Foreman  
Dickson, who said he was approached by  
an officer of the department of justice, as  
offering of \$25,000 for the conviction of Brady  
and Dorsey, had better go to Egypt and  
engage as dispatch writer for Sir Garnet  
Wolseley. But the wicked government  
failed. Mr. Attorney Brewster was foiled,  
for Mr. Foreman Dickson was adamant.  
From the first he peeped the idea of  
Brady's and Dorsey's guilt, and this \$25,000  
attempt upon his virtue changed him not  
at all. He was one of the "big four" some-  
times of three, sometimes only of a pair—  
himself and the ever faithful colored  
brother, who could see guilt in Reddell and  
Miser, but not a stain in Brady and Dor-  
sey. They found the speck on the  
baron door, but couldn't find the  
door. Amazing vision! Wonderful meal!  
The whole society is sickening. It reeks  
with faulness. One thing has been accom-  
plished. This marvellous verdict has  
welded the moral sense of the country.  
There will be a firm demand for another  
trial. We believe the American people  
are not ready to acknowledge that they  
can be made such game of as this.

GOVERNOR PORTER's address to the Beta  
Theta Pi convention, at Cincinnati recently,  
like most of his speeches, took an unex-  
pected road of reflection, and, in conse-  
quence, presented some of the duties and  
possibilities of citizenship in an aspect  
that will be new to most who read it. The  
pith of it is a deduction of Buckle's, that  
the great movements in the progress of the  
world do not proceed from its statesmen  
and rulers. These merely embody in apt  
legislation or policy the spirit of the move-  
ment when they see the right time for it.  
As a corollary to this he shows that an  
ambitious and able man need not work and  
worry with the uncertainties and uncer-  
tainships of political con-  
tentions to attain commanding  
influence in great movements. He may  
shape the work that changes the face of  
society, the condition of labor, the policy  
of nations, and never leave his closet.  
Says Macaulay, "Bentham found law a  
chance and left it a science," and yet he  
never was a statesman in the ordinary  
sense, or held office. Adam Smith gave  
the strongest impulse to "Political Econ-  
omy" and the policies that have since been  
adapted to it, yet he was no statesman or  
law-giver or orator. A score of men had  
written on the same subject before him,  
Sir Dudley North, Sir William  
Petty, Quesnay, Sir James Stuart,  
David Hume, Turgot, and a  
dozen now forgotten Frenchmen  
Italians and Portuguese,—some of them  
like Turgot, politicians, ministers of state,  
but the scholar and thinker who was  
neither, was the man to change the general  
opinion of the relations of government to  
business and the accumulation of wealth.  
John Stuart Mill was in parliament only  
long enough to move an amendment to the  
cattle plague bill, and Henry C. Carey, of  
our country, who has fired more intelligent  
opinion in favor of the protective policy  
than all other writers together, was never  
in congress, or the Pennsylvania legisla-  
ture, or even in the Philadelphia council.  
Though the speech is not a long one it fully  
evolves and exhibits the idea of the rela-  
tion of citizens to government and society.  
And the style is as perspicuous and grace-  
ful as the Governor's style almost uniform-  
ly is.

To the assertion that interest in foreign  
missions is declining, the Christian Union  
says for thirty years the rate of in-  
crease in contributions in this country for  
this purpose has doubled every ten years.  
One would think, however, there was  
need for work at home, for the Union  
says recently 100 families were found  
in Sag Harbor, L. I., who had never seen  
a bible, and "an aged couple at Blue Point,  
with their daughter, had never heard of  
Jesus Christ."

After the Ohio election, in October, Gov.  
Foster will come into Indiana and help  
the republican campaign along.  
Shipments of peaches from Delaware  
and the eastern shore of Maryland are now  
at the rate of over 200 car loads a day, and  
the traffic of the season will probably be  
the heaviest ever carried.  
American barbed wire fencing is adver-  
tised as kept for sale at 25 different places  
in Germany. It is manufactured there at  
Mulheim on the Rhine.

A New York letter says crowded streets  
hotels and theatres are the rule of the day,  
and merchants are sanguine and de-  
lighted with the advance of the business  
"boom." Money is abundant for invest-  
ment in manufactures and legitimate specu-  
lation, and it adds, "All this makes some  
of the democratic leaders doubtful as to  
the result in November."

Abundant and gratifying evidence of  
the steady increase of the reform move-  
ment in Pennsylvania, is the word from  
the independent republican head quar-  
ters there.  
The Chicago News, after a careful in-  
vestigation of the reeking annals of the  
divorce courts of that city, says: "Instead  
of divorce for adultery deterring people  
from adultery, it is easy to see from the  
testimony that adultery is frequently com-  
mitted as a means of getting a divorce."

Report comes that Rm & Cash (a power-  
ful firm) are working for Robeson, and that  
he is now ahead of Nixon in securing dele-  
gates, and has a chance for renomination.

## UPON THIS WE REPEAT THE WORDS OF THE NEW

Sunday Dispatch:  
If renomination should be defeated. He is  
an unfit man to trust with public office. His  
presence in the house of representatives is a  
disgrace to that body, and a shame to the constitu-  
ents who send him there.

Commenting upon Mr. Beecher's pub-  
lished intention of resuming the publica-  
tion of his sermons, and which will be in  
the course of the winter devoted more to  
expositions of his doctrine, the Springfield,  
Mass., Republican says:  
Mr. Beecher's position in regard to theology,  
morals and politics, is well known. He is con-  
servative, but it has ceased to be influential with  
him. His orthodoxy, if he were the stiffest  
Calvinist that ever spoke, would not weigh a  
feather on that side; his freedom of thought,  
since he is free, makes nothing for others.  
There was a time when Henry Ward  
Beecher was a force in the world. He knows  
when his power departed, and he knows that it  
can never return.

Where shall I find one that can steal  
well? O, for the thief of the age of two-  
and-twenty, or thereabouts.—[Falstaff, be-  
fore Star-rouses excited.]  
Whatever sympathy or kind feeling there  
may have been for the workmen who  
were in the New York parade, it is very  
largely vanished on witnessing the  
wretched motives and sentiments which  
the communists seem to have been allowed  
to frame. Only fools and thieves march  
under such banners.—[Philadelphia Chroni-  
cle-Herald.]

The "straddle" of the democrats in In-  
diana on this subject has been regarded as  
one which it would be hard for any assem-  
bly of politicians to surpass. It is absurd-  
ity, however, that the Illinois democrats  
have not been outdone by their confeder-  
ates in straddling prohibition.—[Chi-  
cago Times.]

Wheeler post, of the Grand Army of the  
Republic, was installed at Osgood, on Sat-  
urday.  
The republicans of Crawford, Orange and  
Harrison counties have nominated N. R.  
Peckinpaugh for senator.

The commissioners of Crawford county  
have refused to assent to the removal of  
the county seat from Leavenworth to Hart-  
ford.  
Arthur Brooks has been arrested at Den-  
ver for the murder of Dr. Thomas D. Gause  
in Washington, Wayne county, August  
20th, He confesses the crime.

The Forty-fourth Indiana Soldiers' asso-  
ciation will hold its fourth annual reunion  
at Columbus City on September 20, the  
nineteenth anniversary of the battle of  
Chickamauga.  
A report from Huntington, Del., con-  
tains the story of a drunken row in that  
town Sunday night a negro was shot and  
killed by a white man. The particulars  
could not be obtained.

An incendiary fire destroyed two large  
barns belonging to W. A. Hall, near Gar-  
rettsville, Sunday night, a large amount  
of hay, grain and farming implements be-  
ing consumed. It is supposed the deed  
was perpetrated by some incendiary.  
At Charleston, Saturday night, there  
was a serious cutting affair, growing out  
of two much liquor. One Joe Leatz, from  
Jefferson county Kentucky, was thrust  
through the chest with a knife, and the  
wound was probably fatal. His assailant's  
name is not known.

Detective Roberts yesterday arrested one  
Gideon Farmer, who resides four miles  
north of Shelbyville, charging him with  
attempting to bribe the C. & I. train  
on the C. & I. St. L. & C. road from the  
train Sunday night, at Fairland, by plac-  
ing obstructions on the track.

The ninth annual convention of the  
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen of  
the United States and Canada is in ses-  
sion at Terre Haute. One hundred and  
twenty-one lodges are represented by an  
equal number of delegates and nearly four  
hundred visiting members from every por-  
tion of the country.  
Cornelius Barlow, of Tipton, on Saturday  
last, while attempting to chop a loose end  
of a belting with a chisel, while the  
blade was in the wood, was so dangerously  
injured. In some manner the chisel was  
wrenched from his grasp and the sharp end  
entered his left temple through the skull,  
severing the temporal artery.

Cook's lively stable, with contents at  
Greenfield and a frame dwelling house  
owned by P. Guyman, of Indianapolis, were  
burned yesterday morning. Loss of C. W.  
Cook on stable and stock, \$600; Citizens'  
bank on contents of stable, \$1,000; C. W.  
Cook on stable, \$1,800; P. Guyman, on dwel-  
ling, \$600; no insurance. Supposed to be  
the work of an incendiary.

Mr. E. P. Tuley, of New Albany, is the  
possessor of a cane carried by Napoleon  
while a prisoner. The cane is a walking stick  
carved with a pocket-knife, the head being  
a perfect net-work knot, and the body half  
down like plaited rope, and inlaid with  
pearls. The cane is the property of the  
country by Lafayette, the pirate, who gave it  
to M. Jean Aubert, of New Orleans, after  
the battle of New Orleans. The cane was  
presented by Mr. A. to Eldridge Tuley, and  
his death fell into the hands of Mr. Tuley.  
The cane is now in the hands of Mr. Tuley,  
who in turn presented it to the present owner  
about ten years ago.

The following are the appointments  
made by Indiana at the conference of the E.  
Church for the Indianapolis district. Pre-  
siding elder, John Poucher. Belleville, J.  
F. Woodruff; Bloomington circuit, J. B.  
Foster; Indianapolis circuit, W. B. Calhoun;  
Point, J. V. Moore; Carey, L. M. Rhodes;  
Gosport, W. T. Davis; Greencastle, Locust  
street, J. N. Webb; Indianapolis: Ames, I.  
N. Thompson; Blackford street, A. Han-  
dley; Calumet street, W. B. Calhoun; Meri-  
dian street, H. J. Tabbot; Martinsville,  
J. H. Ketchum; Morrisville, F. A. Eller;  
Moretown, J. A. Ward; Morgantown, V.  
H. Moore; Putnamville, S. Cram; Quincy,  
J. T. Allen; South Greencastle, S. L. Col-  
lier; Waverly, T. W. Jones; West Newton,  
J. N. Payne.

Big Figures.  
The following are the estimates on the  
corn crop of the United States for 1882 as  
compared with the three previous years:

	Bushels	1881	Bushels
1879	1,775,000,000	1,925,000,000	
1880	1,777,000,000	1,220,000,000	
STATE OF ILLINOIS.			
1879	325,000,000	187,000,000	
1880	440,000,000	280,000,000	
STATE OF INDIANA.			
1879	275,000,000	171,000,000	
1880	260,000,000	164,000,000	
STATE OF OHIO.			
1879	203,000,000	210,000,000	
1880	100,000,000	91,000,000	
STATE OF KANSAS.			
1879	106,000,000	76,000,000	
1880	110,000,000	115,000,000	
STATE OF NEBRASKA.			
1879	65,000,000	19,000,000	
1880	60,000,000	10,000,000	
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.			
1879	115,000,000	80,000,000	
1880	99,000,000	120,000,000	
Totals of foregoing states, 1882, 950,000,000; for 1881, 658,000,000. Excess for 1882, 292,000,000.			

Commission Information.  
The tariff commission has definitely  
abandoned the idea of extending its trip  
to the Pacific. It is visiting Milwaukee, St.  
Paul, Minneapolis, Des Moines, St. Louis,  
Nashville, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Savannah,  
Charleston, Wilmington, Richmond and  
Baltimore, it will wind up the season's  
campaign at Philadelphia, October 1st.  
A report has been received from the  
Uth commission in which they say "we be-  
lieve the results to be reached through a  
careful registration already insured, and  
an impartial election, which can have no  
fall to follow will be satisfactory to the  
government and to the country."

A Ball Country.  
The supreme judicial court of Massachu-  
setts in the case of Charles D. Davis vs.  
Plymouth Mill decides ringing bells at 5  
and 6:30 a. m. daily, a nuisance and dis-  
turbance of the peace, and that ringing  
at 6:30 a. m. is sufficient for all purposes.

## WHAT FORCES EGYPTIANS HAVE.

How the Men are Armed.—Where Arabi  
Procures His Supplies.—What Force En-  
gland Should Have.

[Special dispatch Cincinnati Gazette.]  
General William W. Loring, formerly of  
the United States army, as a colonel of the  
regiment of mounted rifles, and distin-  
guished in the Mexican war, afterward a  
major general in the confederate army,  
and for many years since our war as pa-  
sha in the Egyptian army, but at present a re-  
sident of Florida, has been interviewed on  
Egyptian affairs by the Herald. In regard  
to the strength of the Egyptian forces, he  
says:  
"Arabi ought to have by this time, after  
leaving a sufficient force at Alexandria, to  
defend his line, at least 40,000 to 50,000  
well armed troops of all arms."

"Then how many men do you think he  
can count upon altogether for his cam-  
paign?"  
"At least 100,000 well armed men, mostly  
with the Remington rifle and the Krupp  
gun. He has a large number of Bedouins for  
a definite number of Bedouins for har-  
assing the enemy's flanks and lines of  
communication. From Zagazig to Kellouh,  
which is forty and one-half miles, there are  
large numbers of Bedouins, and between  
Zagazig and Shibil-el-Kautar and Beni.  
The country, however, has so much  
samaras from Zagazig to Kellouh it is dif-  
ficult to tell what points Arabi will de-  
fend between them."

"Please state, general, the army organi-  
zation as it exists, as near as you can."  
"I have not my notes with me and must  
rely on my memory. There were in 1877  
and 1878 about 50,000 of all arms in lower  
Egypt, and nearly that number in upper  
Egypt extending into the Sudan. There  
were a large number who had been dis-  
ciplined and drilled, and who were discharged  
in 1878 and 1879 from the service, prob-  
ably as many as 10,000 men. There are in  
lower Egypt some 40,000 infantry, some-  
times with the Remington rifle. The  
remainder are artillery and cavalry, the ar-  
tillery with the Krupp and other guns, and  
the cavalry with the Krupp's pistol, saber,  
and they have a number of Gatling guns."

"How can Arabi maintain his ordnance  
and his supplies?"  
"They have no desert, a short distance  
from Cairo, a large manufactory of very  
good powder, and at Cairo extensive means  
of manufacturing cartridges with caps in  
definite quantity. There was machinery  
obtained from the United States for the  
manufacture of small arms in 1876 or 1878  
which may be in operation now, and there  
was also arranged a foundry for cannon.  
Whether the British are in operation now or  
otherwise, I do not know. Gen. Stone  
was in the country, and he advised the  
Khedive to keep all his old iron to  
make cannon and projectiles. Arabi has a  
large arsenal at his disposal. He has a  
large number of men who are educated to a  
great extent in the same course of instruction  
our cadets have at West Point. The im-  
portant institution now to the people, was  
organized by the British, and it is a great  
advantage to the Egyptian army. There is  
no doubt that Arabi can present as  
effective a staff in all departments as  
most young armies possess."

"What was their military school estab-  
lished?"  
"It was commenced by Mehemet Ali,  
and largely improved by Said Pasha, his  
son, but upon the coming of the Americans  
it underwent an entire change. A large  
number of modern studies were introduced  
modeled after West Point. Distinguished  
officers, like Gen. Grant and Sherman,  
expressed their admiration for the ad-  
vanced system of the school, and the drill,  
discipline, and fine appearance of the soldiery  
under the new regime."

"Is the army in Egypt as well armed  
and equipped as that of Lower Egypt?"  
"No, it is not; but it is at the same time  
effective. They have many arms of an old  
pattern. Those in service sent there from  
Lower Egypt are better than the Egyptian  
arms. "General," will you now tell me what  
force, in your judgment, ought the English  
to have to overcome Arabi and occupy  
Egypt?"  
"With a sufficient force to hold Alexan-  
dria, they ought to have from 30,000 to  
40,000 of all arms in a determined and vig-  
orous advance from Ismailia. They have  
witnessed the courage of the Egyptians in an  
open field fight against them behind  
breakwaters. The probability is that here-  
after they will have to attack their enemy  
in an open field, and the English must have  
troops I have never known. For instance,  
in Abyssinia, I witnessed 2,500 de-  
fended Arabs make a resolute and splendid  
defense against an attacking column of  
8,000 men, and the English were obliged  
by urging them on. Young officers and  
men were frequently shot dead, and their  
companions instantly marched up to ex-  
pose positions with as much courage and  
coolness as was witnessed among the bravest  
soldiers."

Old Mehemet Ali was wise in refusing to  
cut the canal, following the advice of  
Necher the Pharaoh of 2,500 years before,  
for the simple reason that England would  
overwhelm his country from that direction  
should he grant the privilege of cutting  
the canal. The English have their base at  
Ismailia, on Lake Tamesh, through which  
the canal passes, and it is beyond doubt  
the safest and best way toairo and sea  
season. The advance here forces upon  
Arabi the best defense that can be made  
at the important city of Zagazig or Tel-  
El-Kehir. It is one of the centres of agricul-  
ture and commerce, and will be a great  
center coming from Suez, Ismailia, Alexan-  
dria, Beni and Cairo. It is, therefore,  
absolutely necessary to make a strong de-  
fense, and will undoubtedly do it. He  
must rely upon the fertility of the ground  
his front by the means of the large canal,  
which passes by here from the Nile to Is-  
mailia and which is on his left flank;  
extending upon the desert by his right  
flank, extending to the Arabian hills. It  
takes a large force, but he must have his  
troops here; otherwise the whole Delta will  
be in the hands of the English, his rear  
in the direction of the Nile, his front  
turned and the principal lines of railroads  
in Egypt be captured. The English are  
now passing over ground that Arabi finds  
incalculable of taking by actual en-  
counter in the open field."

Senator Harrison.  
[Philadelphia American.]  
Senator Harrison is coming to the front  
very rapidly, as a man who can be trusted  
to lead the republic. It is his policy  
recently that Mr. Harrison has been giving  
attention to political questions, he having  
given twenty-five years to the study and  
practice of law, and his character as a  
man and his mental capacity are both above  
question, and he never has condescended to  
any of the tricks by which politicians make  
reputation and secure nominations. He  
over his place in the senate to the public  
recognition of his merits, and not to the  
favor of the politicians. His position on  
all the leading questions is satisfactory.  
His views upon taxation and tariff re-  
vision, without giving up the protective  
policy. He favors the reform of the civil  
service, by some method of appointment  
and he takes the public patronage out  
of the hands of congressmen and he hopes  
to see a beginning made of legislation to  
this effect at the next session of congress.  
We look with hopefulness upon Mr. Har-  
rison's prospects in the senate. It is a  
second time into the high places of the  
land.

Live Salmon Among Wheat.  
[Morris Tribune.]  
Mark Lary, who lives some eight or nine  
miles west of Morris, Minn., was in town  
one day last week and reported that al-  
most 100 live salmon were found in the  
wheat field after the rain the night before.  
The fish were of a good size and flopping  
around looking for the lake, which was  
eighty rods from where they were found.  
They could not have gotten there from the  
lake, as it is quite shallow, and last winter  
what fish were in it froze to death.

Then Heaven Help the Republic.  
[New York Sun.]  
There must be a new departure. The  
democratic party is the hope of the repub-  
lic, and it must be raised from the slough  
into which it has been allowed to fall.

## An Autograph.

I write my name as one  
On mounds of woe or merriment,  
Or winter's frosty pane,  
Or on a tombstone's shadowy wall.  
The silence that shall last!

When I and all who know  
And love me vanish so,  
Will the last memory be?  
—John G. Whittier, in Our Continent.

## SCRAPS.

Gold lobsters dangle from the favorite  
bangles in Newport.

There are more tourists in Yellowstone  
Valley than ever before.

One Cape May belle brought home  
enough soldier buttons to trim a jacket.

Lawyers in Belgium are not allowed to  
wear mustaches, which are deemed unpro-  
fessional.

Beaver and wild cats are said to be growing  
very numerous in the interior counties of  
Pennsylvania.

Mme. Rive-King, the pianist, cleared  
nearly \$6,000 during her recent concert  
tour in California.

Secretary Folger is said to look very  
much like Benjamin Franklin, whose  
mother was a Folger.

It is possible, thank heaven! to have very  
erroneous theories and very sublime feel-  
ings.—[George Eliot.]

When a man gets all-fired mad the only  
place to add his name to is put out.—[N. Y.  
Commercial-Advertiser.]

The government has just paid Col. Brit-  
ton, of Wisconsin, \$105 for a horse killed  
in battle twenty years ago.

Most of the 900 inmates of the Georgia  
insane asylum are said to be there through  
the agency of strong drink.

The decline in the number of students  
for the ministry is disturbing the leading  
divinity schools of the country.

George Moser, of Berks county, some  
time ago swallowed a wooden toothpick.  
It came out of his ear a few days ago.

Mr. Conkling finds Utica a good deal  
bigger town than it used to be. Last week,  
it's harder to carry.—[Philadelphia Press.]

Mexican hotels rarely keep registers,  
have peculiar numbering systems, and  
irregular hours for meals, and no fixed  
rates.

Up in Missouri they are just beginning  
to break themselves of holding up their  
hands every time a stranger enters the car.  
—[Texas Siftings.]

"Who was the meekest man?" asked a  
Sunday school teacher. "Moses." "Very  
well; who was the meekest woman?"  
"Never was any."

A St. Louis man declined to purchase of  
an agent a copy of Appleton's Cyclopaedia,  
with the remark: "I know I could never  
learn to ride one."

A Missouri tree has yielded 800 rails, 300  
fence posts, ten cords of wood, twelve  
cords of hay, and a few chickens. It is supposed  
to have been 300 years old.

"Your audience appears to be ready,"  
Mr. Ingersoll, "is the way in which the  
court invited the famous star route de-  
fense to begin his argument."

An attentive character of events notices  
the fact that none of the ladies who give  
lectures at the Social Science association at  
Saratoga wear last year's bonnets.

George Francis Train is a philanthropist.  
He has not spoken to an adult in two  
years, and will not, because if he were  
to open his mouth a crowd of 500 would  
gather in five minutes to hear him.

"A lady would be glad to hear of a situa-  
tion as butler in a quiet family," was the  
staring announcement in a late number  
of the London Morning Post, but she went  
on to say that she wanted it for a man-  
servant of her own.

An Arizona man stops people on the  
highway and asks them to contribute to  
the orphan asylum and the aged and infirm  
sobering in his appearance that all  
the passengers shell out without asking  
where the asylum is or how much it needs.

It is difficult to say how far the Germans  
or the English, not to mention the citizens  
of the United States, are from admiring  
the royal personages, the Prince and  
Princess of Wales. Perhaps it will inter-  
est the citizens of the United States to learn  
that he replied to a most admiring  
for the charming natives of that country.  
—[Homburg, Germany, letter.]

A public Sunday performance in Lima, last  
month consisted of a terrific fight between  
two bulldogs and six large cats that were  
shut up together in a cage. The sport



